

PRICE 6d. or 12 cts.

New Advertisements.

BURRARD INLET

STAGE LINE.

The undersigned announces to the public that he has established a daily line of Stages between New Westminster and Burrard Inlet. The Stages will start from the

ORO RESTAURANT,
COLUMBIA STREET
EVERY MORNING.

TEN O'CLOCK,
Returning the same day, leaving

Brighton at 3 o'clock, p. m.

FARE, \$1 EACH WAY.

gc12:tc W. R. LEWIS.

COLONIAL HOTEL
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
—○○○○—
Grelley & Arnaud

Hotel and Restaurant,
A SPLENDID
BILLIARD SALOON,
In which will always be found the best
DRINKS AND CIGARS

In connection with the above they have opened
a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of

WINES,	LIQUORS,
ALES,	PORTER,
BRANDIES,	RUM,
CIDER,	SYRUPS,
CORDIALS,	BITTERS, &c.,

which they will sell by the bottle, gallon,
in case.

— ALSO —

THE BEST BRANDS OF
CIGARS,
HAVANA, MANILLA and CHEROOTS

New Westminster, June 12 1867

OLD COTTAGE BAKERY,
ESTABLISHED 1860.
8
W. HARVEY.

FANCY BREAD AND BISCUIT
NO. 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16 / 17 / 18 / 19 / 20
CORNER OF REGGIE AND COLUMBIA STREETS.

NEW WESTMINSTER.
N. B.—Pies, Cakes and Genuine Broken
Bread always on hand.
my 41c

FOR SALE OR LEASE

THAT property known as Woodcock's Wharf and Mills, consisting of Two Buildings fronting on Richard street, a wharf 66x200ft., upon which are built warehouses, freight sheds and a "pigery" capable of containing 200 hogs.

The whole or any portion will be sold or
leased upon the most reasonable terms
Apply to
Wm. CLARKSON.
New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. tc

To all whom it may concern.

THE undersigned, in charge of the School at Bangley, will be prepared to take a limited number of boarding Scholars, on and

After the first of April next. The Terms will be Fifteen Dollars monthly in advance, which will pay for Board, Washing and Tuition; but Books, Bed, Bedding, and whatever Toilet necessities, must be furnished by the pupil. Every attention will be paid to the Intellectual, Moral and Physical advancement of those who may be entrusted to our care.

JAMES KENNEDY.

1863, B. C. January 25, 1863, to

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

This Journal is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at the office, Columbia Street, New Westminster, by JOHN BROWN, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year, \$1.00
For six months, \$0.60
For three months, \$0.30
Single Copies, 10 cts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Grandstand Advertisements, 2 inches and under, 22 first insertion, and 20 cents each subsequent insertion. Over 2 inches, 25 per inch for first insertion, and 20 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts with regular advertising.

Advertisements, in order to ensure insertion, should be sent in before noon of the day before publication. All Advertisements for insertion in the British Columbian must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid each month in advance.

All Advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

The British Columbian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

If British Columbia is not democratic in the ordinary sense, she certainly is in an extraordinary one. We have had occasion more than once to complain of the excessive looseness of the elective franchise—if one may employ the term in speaking of our political construction—on the mainland. Before union there existed on the Island a system of so-called self-government; and in connection therewith an elective franchise, requiring a moderate property qualification and excluding foreigners, was established. After union and until now that franchise was retained. It will be seen, however, by the Election Writ just issued for Victoria, that the universal suffrage of the mainland has, for the purposes of this election at least, been extended to the Island. This circumstance is the more remarkable in view of two facts: First, His Excellency the Governor, in his Paris letter, thus refers to the subject of an electoral franchise, in the event of union:—"As regards the electoral franchise, in the first instance I would propose to leave the question as it now rests in the several districts. It might be dealt with hereafter by the Council. A property qualification and English nationality would, I believe, be required in the electors of Vancouver Island." Second, No complaint whatever, so far as we are aware of, has been made by the people of Vancouver Island, respecting the continuance of their old electoral franchise; nor has the question been dealt with by the Council. The act of the Government, in suddenly extending universal suffrage over the Island, is, under all the circumstances, very remarkable, such, in fact, as to induce one to look for the cause or object, for an object there must be. What is the object? Looking at Victoria, the principal community on the Island, we find a very large and influential foreign element; and that foreign element is almost unanimously opposed to Confederation! The present election will turn upon Confederation! The Government is opposed to Confederation! Need more be said? Considered altogether apart from its peculiar bearing upon the present issue, we would not be understood as objecting, upon general principles, to the enfranchisement of certain foreign citizens. Both on the mainland and at Victoria we find considerable numbers of Americans, Frenchmen and others, who are amongst our most enlightened, enterprising and substantial colonists, men equally capable with those of "English origin" to cast an intelligent vote. Nor does it appear altogether the proper thing to debar such men, many of them, having a large material interest in the legislation of the colony, from taking any part in the promotion of good government, when they feel an inclination so to do; although we must say that, so far as this class on the mainland is concerned, the instances are few where influential foreigners have availed themselves of the extraordinary political rights conceded to them. In Victoria, as we have said, this class of foreigners is numerous, and we would be sorry to object, upon general principles, to their enfranchisement, provided it were brought about in a proper manner. But we do think the present sudden, we might almost say, clandestine enfranchisement of this element

is open to suspicion and objection. The great issue to be tried we may fairly assume to be Confederation. The question is a purely national one, just such an one as foreigners would not be expected to have the right to vote upon. We would not like to judge the Government hastily or uncharitably; but if it really be the case that the foreign element in Victoria has been invited to assist in defeating the Confederation candidates now seeking election, the Government has had recourse to a very questionable expedient, one which must weigh against it in the estimation of all right-minded men, one which may well be used against it with damaging effect by Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition. There is just one more feature of this matter to which we would allude. It is not improbable that we may be told, "The people of Victoria—those directly concerned—have not complained, and why should you interfere?" It is perfectly true that they have not complained through the usual channel. But that channel may not be altogether free from obstruction. It is not difficult to imagine a time-serving press leaning to the strongest side, wishing to conciliate the Government, on one hand, and paylip to the foreign element, on the other. We do no violence to professional courtesy in imagining such a sheet as the *Columbian* for instance, flunking under such peculiar influences. It is not unduly said that we assert that a large section of the British population of Victoria complain bitterly of this sudden and extraordinary act of the Executive. We admit that the people of Victoria are more directly interested in this matter than we are, seeing it is an interference with their own immediate franchise. But, viewed in the broader light of possible consequences, we are equally interested with them; and it is no undue interference on our part to take up the subject. It interests every man in the colony, and every colonist has an equal right to speak out upon the subject.

A MOST WELCOME CHANGE.—A decided change took place in the weather on Wednesday. A slight shower of rain fell during the day, and throughout the night the rain fell copiously, continuing with slight intermission during Thursday. The atmosphere has become comparatively clear, and sufficient rain has already fallen to prevent the fires making any more headway this season. During yesterday the weather was extremely mild, with summer-like showers.

VICE-ROYAL CONDOLENCE.—Upon receipt of a telegram from Commissioner Brown, announcing the destruction of Barkerville by fire, His Excellency the Governor sent the following message by telegraph:—

"New Westminster, Sept. 16, 1868.
"Intensely sorry about Barkerville. Can I do anything? Sent Leviathan at once to Victoria, there being no Enterprise."

"FREDERICK FRYMOUR
"To C. Brow, Cariboo."

RETURN OF THE ONWARD.—The str. Onward, Capt. Irving, returned from Yale shortly after noon on Thursday. She brought down 40 passengers and a Cariboo express with \$70,000 in treasure. The Onward left Yale on Wednesday morning. She encountered a good deal of fog on the way down, and laid up over night at Sumass.

LOSSES BY FIRE.—We regret to hear that the fires have destroyed considerable property on the Lower Fraser. In the Sumass and Chilliwack settlements fences and hay, to a considerable extent, have been destroyed, and we hear that Mr. James Codville lost some 75 tons of hay, together with houses and nearly everything he possessed.

IMPORTANT FROM KOOTENAY.—News comes from Kootenay of rich diggings being struck on a new creek some fifteen miles distant from Wild Horse Creek. The discoverers are said to have taken out \$200 in the process of prospecting, in a very brief period. We are still without particulars.

New Advertisements.

1868.
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
CLUTE & CLARKSON,
IMPORTERS & GENERAL DEALERS.
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

THEIR STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS

HAVE ARRIVED

and consist in part of

Gala Plaids, Union Plaids,
Plain and Fancy Lustres, Russell
Cords, Repps, Grassettes, Merinos,
Alpacas, Coburgs, Vetternos, Tibets,
Delaines, Taffetas, Cachmeres,
&c., &c.

100 Pieces of Linseys
or Wineys just to suit
this market, from 2 bits
to \$1 a yard.

Trimnings of every Hue and Description.
Buttons in endless variety.
Gloves and Hosiery by the gross.
Hats, Feathers, Ribbons and Flowers,
a wholesale Stock.

Ladies' Underclothing of every description.
Prints, Grey Cottons, Drillings, Sheetings,
Shirtings, Towellings, Skirtings,
Linnings, Tickings, &c.

In fact everything in the Staple and
Fancy Goods Line, and at such low
prices—to examine is to buy.

Men's Clothing of every description.
Boys' Hats, Caps, Collars, Ties, &c., &c.

34 Dozen Baltic Shirts bought for less
than "English Cost", and will be sold
proportionably Cheap.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Best Brands of Flour,
U.S. Congon, Hyson, Japan, and K.I.S.
TEAS.

Best Brands of Tobacco,
Sugar of all kinds, very low,
Carrollian Rice, Golden Syrup, Raisins,
Figs, Currants, Spices, &c., &c.
OREGON LARD.

Fresh Butter from "CHADSEY'S," Sumass,
constantly on hand.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

An endless variety of Men's, Women's,
Children's, Boy's and Misses',
constantly on hand.

21, 3, 31, and 4 point BLANKETS,
in White, Blue, Grey, Green and
Scarlet.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

NEWSPAPERS,

PERIODICALS.

&c., &c., &c.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

BLANK BOOKS, &c., &c.

A large Stock of English and American

Hardware.

TINWARE of every
description manufactured
on the premises, by
a first class workman. All work guaranteed.

Just received a superior lot of Parlor,
Box and Cooking Stoves of all sizes
and kinds.

Stove Pipe made and sold at 50 cents
per length of 2 feet (of the best sheet
iron.) GRINDSTONES 50 cts.

All Goods marked in plain figures,
and no deviation from the price marked,
and no deviation from the price marked,
and no deviation from the price marked.

J.S. CLUTE. G.C. CLARKSON.
Oct 21c

New Advertisements.



NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Meetings will
be held at the undermentioned places on
the dates stated, for the purpose of selecting
a Member to represent the District of Yale.
Hope and Lytton, in the Legislative Council
of British Columbia:

At Yale, October 22nd.
Hope, 31st.
Lytton, Nov. 3d.

Votes will be received from 11 o'clock a.m.
to 4 p.m., when the poll will be closed.
Every voter must have resided within the
District in which he votes, for a period of at
least Three Calendar months, immediately
previous to the date of polling. No Chinese
or Indian vote can be received.

H. M. BALL,

Stipendiary Magistrate.

Yale, October 12th, 1868. 1d

SCOTCH HOUSE,

VICTORIA.

A. McLEAN & Co.,

ARE just opening a very choice assortment
of Winter Clothing, received by last Ex-
press, direct from England, consisting of:

Beaver Suits,

TWEED SUITS,

UNDER CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps,

BAL TIC & WHITE SHIRTS,

Water-proof coats,

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

WINTER GLOVES,

Men's Suits, \$10 to 30.

BOYS' CLOTHING AND UNDERCLOTHING.

We receive additions to our Stock by every
Steamer, and the above will be sold cheap for
cash, to make room for other shipments on
the way.
Oct 10c

CAUTION.

I HEREBY warn all persons against credit-
ing any member of my family on my ac-
count as I will not be responsible for any
debts contracted by them after this date.

JONATHAN ELLIOTT.

New Westminster, October 9th, 1868. 2m

Are You In-

sured?

If not, apply to

CUNNINGHAM Bros.

fy 22c

FOR SALE.

SIXTY-FOUR acres of excellent land situate
on the South bank of the Fraser River,
nearly opposite the Camp. One-half of this
land is open prairie, quite above high water
mark, and covered with good grass.
Terms very tempting.

Apply to Wm. CLARKSON.

New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. 1c

New Advertisements.

CUNNINGHAM'S COLN.

JUST OPENED.

All Wool Plaids, French Merinos,
Alpaca, Cord, Royal, Fancy Reps.
Balmoral Skirts and Skirting,
Delaines, Shepherds Check and Fancy
Linnings, Camlets, Flannels, Long
Clothes,

Cambrie Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Ladies' Gloves, Fancy Bangle and
other Trimmings,

Woolen Shawls, Hoods and Comfort-
ers,

Prints, Lambs' Wool Underclothing,
Men's Clothing, Youth's Suits,

Boots and Shoes, English Water Tights,
21, 32 and 4 Point Blankets,

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,
Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, and
Scissors,

Cut Wines, Tumblers, Beer Glasses,
Camp Ovens,

Curtis & Harvey's Diamond Grain
Powder,

Currants and Raisins,
Arnold's Office Inks,

Letter and Note Paper and Envelopes,
Japan Tea, Breakfast Congon,

Heywood's Breakfast Bacon.

TINWARE.

AT THE

OLD TIN SHOP

COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Are constantly kept

Family Double and Single Ov-
en Cooking Stoves,

Parlor, Bar Room, and Shop
Heating Stoves,

Ready made Boilers,

Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Camp Kot-
tles, Dippers, Stove Jacks, Pumps,
Lead Pipe, Zinc Sheet, Lead, Solder,
Tin Plates, and many other articles
too numerous to mention.

A LOT OF SECOND-HAND STOVES,

for Sale Cheap.

A few nice

American Parlor Grates.

STOVE PIPES made and sold at
50 cts. per length of 2 feet, (of the
best Sheet Iron.)

All kinds of Tinware made.
All kinds of Jobbing done and guaranteed
to give satisfaction both in quality and
price.

HARDWARE of every variety.

NAILS, a large stock, at \$7 25 per Egg
at JAMES CUNNINGHAM'S
New Brick Store.

A Discount of 10 per cent. allowed
to all clergymen.
at JAMES CUNNINGHAM'S
New Brick Store.

Oct 21c

New Advertisements.

BARNARD'S STAGES.

BARKERVILLE

TO

YALE IN

5 DAYS,

TO VICTORIA

ON THE

8th DAY.

Our Offices from Cariboo to Victo-
ria are provided with Fire and Burglar-
proof Safes, and our Patrons have the
use of them free of charge.

For rates of passage, etc., apply to

R. POOL,

Agent, Cariboo.

Oct 10c

AUCTION SALE.

ONE HALF Interest in the Colonial Hotel

the lot on which the Hotel stands, and one-

half of the Hotel, including one-half of the

Furniture, Utensils, etc., and the Storehouse

attached to the Hotel.

The sale will take place on the 1st of No-

vember next, by Public Auction.

The undersigned wishes to dispose of the

above account of sickness.

FRANK LATREMOUILLE.

Yale, Sept. 24th, 1868. Oct 3 1d

FOR SALE.

A N excellent Farm on the Pitt River Road,

within 24 miles of the city, comprising

20 acres of excellent prairie land, covered

with good grass.

Terms most liberal. For particulars apply

to Wm. CLARKSON.

New Westminster, May 31st 1867. July

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

BOSTON BAR.

THE Public are advised that this long and

famously known Hotel has again come in-

to the hands of its original proprietor,

ALEXANDER COUTLEE,

who will give the Establishment his personal

supervision.

The travelling public may therefore depend

on having their wants properly attended to.

ALEXANDER COUTLEE.

Boston Bar, April 11th, 1868. 3m

CHAMPAGNE.

NAPOLEON'S CABINET

PRODUCE.

WE HAVE APPOINTED

Messrs. Grelley & Fitterre

OF VICTORIA

Our Sole Agents

For Vancouver Island and Bri-

tish Columbia, of our above

named Wines.

BOUCHE, FILS & CO.

at Mareuil-sur-Ay,
Champagne, France

Oct 21c

TO LEASE.

THE premises on the corner of Columbia

and Mary streets, recently occupied by T.

Stodard, consisting of a paint-shop, dwelling

and carpenter's shop.

Terms easy.

Apply to Wm. CLARKSON.

New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. 1c

OLACHAN OIL.

In this journal frequent al-
has been made to the probable
ble medicinal properties of this
the small fish known on this co-
the name standing at the head
article. The marvellous abun-
of the fish in these waters and
traordinary facilities which ex-
procuring the oil render this s-
one of very great importance to
fish Columbia, and we have bee-
and anxiously watching for son-
to take up the subject and ob-
the oil an introduction into cir-
the old country where its
might be tested, and its claims
merical importance decided. I
glad to find, from a pamphlet
fore us, that Dr. Brown, anti-
associated with certain explo-
in these colonies, a few years
brought this article under the
of the Medical Faculty in B-
The pamphlet is a reprint of
Pharmaceutical Journal for Jan-
being a paper contributed to
Brown. After placing the B-
in question, and giving a de-
scription of it, together with
very interesting observations
ing its habits, the great value
which it is found in our wa-
modes by which it is taken by
dians and its oil extracted, Dr
says:—

"The oil is of even great-
than the fish itself, as usually
the opaque hard-like condition
after having undergone no op-
eration than the rough, it
just described, its taste is not
ant and the odour by no me-
agreeable. Even in this con-
has been used by the whites,
ary purposes, and the Indian
in all their meals, much after
way as we do butter, using it
a sauce to their dried, salt-
fond are they of it, and so es-
their health is it (as I shall
refer to) that the Hydahs a
tribes, as I have already sa-
over to purchase it eagerly.
Hydahs, Stekins, Tsimshian
other northern tribes who
Victoria and Puget Sound,
on board the Methakathla
schooner to purchase it. The
plain of the price, but still
without it. An old Tsimshian
said to me, "I can buy beef
cheaper, but my heart is in
good until I have got the
There are just two sweet
food—rum and olachan oil—
ever much we may be inclin-
civilized standpoint of view
the soundness of this sum-
lifetime's experience, there
that this oil, both in an
medicinal light, is of the ut-
It is the latter property
readers of the present arti-
most interested in, and we
most earnestly to press up-
tention. Its effects upon
patients is most wonderful,
the moist climate of the na-
tions of the Pacific coast,
are very subject to phthi-
sitis, and other forms of
disease. As it is, many of
of these complaints, at
that I only speak the op-
who know these people
thought over the subject,
not for this olachan oil,
ern tribes, once so power-
so courageous, intelligent
ically fine, would be de-
enfeebled in constant
vices learned from the
extermination would not
accomplish. It relieves vi-
in a most remarkable
equally conduces to the
of flesh. In a word, it has
perities of cod-liver oil, and
in an intensified degree
nauseous taste—a taste
found even in the best
fully prepared oils—
many availing themselves
valuable qualities. I
delicate ladies who would
ited at the smell of the
liver oil, put the bottle
(slightly heated in order
to their mouths and drink

The British Columbian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

OULACHAN OIL.

In this journal frequent allusion has been made to the probable valuable medicinal properties of the oil of the small fish known on this coast by the name standing at the head of this article. The marvellous abundance of the fish in these waters and the extraordinary facilities which exist for procuring the oil render this subject one of very great importance to British Columbia, and we have been long and anxiously watching for some one to take up the subject and obtain for the oil an introduction into circles in the old country where its virtues might be tested, and its claims to commercial importance decided. We are glad to find, from a pamphlet now before us, that Dr. Brown, intimately associated with certain explorations in these colonies a few years ago, has brought this article under the notice of the Medical Faculty in England. The pamphlet is a reprint from the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for June, 1868, being a paper contributed by Dr. Brown. After "placing" the little fish in question, and giving a scientific description of it, together with some very interesting observations respecting its habits, the great abundance in which it is found in our waters, the modes by which it is taken by the Indians and its oil extracted, Dr. Brown says:—

"The oil is of even greater value than the fish itself, as usually seen in the opaque, lard-like condition, and after having undergone no other preparation than the rough *trying out* just described, its taste is not unpleasant and the odour by no means disagreeable. Even in this condition it has been used by the whites for culinary purposes, and the Indians use it in all their meals, much after the same way as we do butter, using it also as a sauce to their dried salmon. So fond are they of it, and so essential to their health is it (as I shall presently refer to), that the Hydahs and other tribes, as I have already said, come over to purchase it eagerly, and the Hydahs, Stekims, Tsimshians, and other northern tribes who winter in Victoria and Puget Sound, will come on board the Metlakathla mission schooner to purchase it. They complain of the price, but still cannot do without it. An old Tsimshian once said to me, 'I can buy beef and bread cheaper, but my heart never feels good until I have got this grease. There are just two sweet things in food—*rum* and *oulachan oil*.' However much we may be inclined, from a civilized standpoint of view, to doubt the soundness of this summation of a lifetime's experience, there is no doubt that this oil, both in an edible and medicinal light, is of the utmost value. It is the latter property which the readers of the present article will be most interested in, and which I desire most earnestly to press upon their attention. Its effects upon phthisical patients is most wonderful, and, from the moist climate of the northern portions of the Pacific coast, the natives are very subject to phthisis, hemoptysis, and other forms of pulmonary disease. As it is, many die annually of these complaints, and I believe that I only speak the opinion of all who know these people or who have thought over the subject, that were it not for this *oulachan oil*, these northern tribes, once so powerful, and still so courageous, intelligent, and physically fine, would be decimated, and enfeebled in constitution through vices learned from the whites, their extermination would soon be an *fait accompli*. It relieves violent coughs in a most remarkable manner, and equally conduces to the accumulation of flesh. In a word, it has all the properties of cod-liver and other fish oils in an intensified degree, without their nauseous taste, a taste which is found even in the best and most carefully prepared oils, and prohibits many availing themselves of their valuable qualities. I have known delicate ladies who would have vomited at the smell of the ordinary cod-liver oil, put the bottle of *oulachan oil* (slightly heated in order to liquefy it) to their mouths and drink without the

smallest nausea. If the oil thus readily prepared by the natives be so little unpalatable, I doubt not but that if it underwent the usual refining processes of the chemist, that it might be produced perfectly tasteless. The oil for traders on the coast everywhere use it in pulmonary diseases, and even send supplies of it into the interior for the use of friends residing there. It is looked upon almost as a specific, and the few boxes which the Hudson Bay Company's trailing vessel brings down on her annual spring voyage (not as an article of commerce, but for the accommodation of friends) are generally bespoken long before. The medical officers of the company have long preferred prescribing it to cod-liver oil, both in their own families and in general practice. One of these gentlemen, whose great intelligence and long experience entitles his opinion to every respect, entertains very similar views to those I have advocated and I have moreover heard him attribute the health and even the existence of the Indians during their exposed life in a hyperborean climate like that of Fort Simpson and north to Sitka, to the use of *oulachan oil*."

CARIBOO NEWS.

From the *Sentinel* of the 25d, 6th, and 9th insts., we take the following item of news: Messrs. Scott, Adams, and Pearson had been appointed by the magistrate to act as fire wardens for Barkerville, and Capt. Robinson and J. McMillan for Richfield. We learn that it is in contemplation to send a party in a few days to explore and ascertain the practicability of bringing water from Swift river to Williams creek. There is also talk about sending another party to ascertain the feasibility of draining Jack of Clubs Lake. "In the day of adversity men consider." The Cascade company, on Grouse creek, have struck rich pay on high rock, fifteen feet above the bed of the creek, and from one pan of dirt they obtained a half ounce of gold. A prospect of half an ounce to the pan has been struck by Hilton on Hard Serabble creek. This is the best thing that has yet occurred in the discovery line the present year, and promises to open up one of the finest and best paying creeks in Cariboo. The *Sentinel* of the 6th inst. says: On Williams creek the Barkerville company for last week took out 35 oz.; Sheephead, 15 oz.; Sheepskin, 52 oz.; Baldhead, 90 oz.; Welsh, 8 oz.; Cariboo, 59 oz. On Stout Gulch the Floyd company, the only company working, took out over \$1000. Mosquito and Red Gulch did about the same as the week previous, in all say 8 ounces. Nothing new from outlying creeks. Messrs. Menchen & Nason have purchased the saw mill brought in by Fraser & Co. There will be no competition, therefore, in the lumber business for the present year. The price of lumber still continues at \$125 per thousand, and shingles \$16. A fine piece of coarse gold, weighing a half ounce, was sent up from Hard Serabble yesterday, taken from the Discovery company's drift. The rock is still pitching, and the indications of a good channel are becoming more certain every hour. The Bank of British Columbia and the Hudson Bay Co. have not lost their faith in Cariboo. Both are going to rebuild. A public meeting had been called by the fire wardens of Barkerville for the purpose of organizing a fire company.

WORMS ON THE BRAIN.—A certain doctor when called to children, no matter what might be the symptoms, always prescribes one and the same remedy, worms. Being summoned one day to the bedside of a little boy, he gravely sat down, and, having felt the patient's pulse, looked up gravely through his spectacles, and said to the mother in a solemn tone—Worms, madam, worms. To which the mother responded—I tell you, doctor, the boy hasn't got a single worm; he stumbled over a stick of wood and broke his leg, and I want it set quick. The doctor, not at all non-plussed, but still determined to vindicate his theory, put on a very solemn look, as he said—Worms, madam, I assure you—worms in the wood."

THE NEW WESTMINSTER ASSIZES will be held on the 11th prox. There will be very little to do, so far as we can learn, either in a civil or criminal way.

THE ELECTIONS.—There is nothing later from the interior of the mainland, unless it be that a third candidate (Dr. Carrall) was out in Cariboo. The Polls were to be held in that District on Monday last; but owing to the telegraph being down, we are still ignorant of the result. Most persons with whom we have conversed appear to think Mr. Scott's prospects the best. The election for the Yale District doesn't come off till next week. Mr. Barnard has received an influential requisition from the people of Yale, asking him to stand for re-election. Should he consent to stand, no opposition will be offered. Mr. Barnard, who appears to have a disinclination to re-enter the Legislature, has gone up to Yale, and will doubtless have decided by this time either to stand or retire from political life for the present. We should greatly regret Mr. Barnard's retirement at the present time. In Victoria the two old members will doubtless face the music once more. It is said that Mr. Drake will also be a candidate. Mr. Kenneth McKenzie is spoken of for Victoria District. The nomination takes place on the 2d and the poll on the 3d Nov. From Nanaimo we have heard nothing.

THE DISCOVERER OF THE MOSQUITO GOLD MINES.—As a rule the hardy fellows who have discovered the various rich gold mines in this colony have been passed by unnoticed, and their names and their services have soon been forgotten. It is gratifying to be able to chronicle an exception to this rule. Mr. Trevelthick, the discoverer of the now famous and highly profitable Mosquito diggings, has just been presented with an address, acknowledging his services. This address was accompanied by a gold watch, worth \$250, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Miners and Merchants of Cariboo, 'B. C., to Joseph Trevelthick, discoverer of the Mosquito Creek gold diggings.' To the address Mr. Trevelthick returned a fitting reply.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European news is to the 15th inst. The French Government has called 20,000 men from the army and navy. A meeting for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in Peru was held at London on the 12th, the Lord Mayor presiding. Nearly £7000 was raised. Gladstone had delivered addresses in Lancashire and Liverpool, in the course of which he denounced the Tories and the Government for bad financing. The Tory journals do not take up the 'no popery' cry of the premier, but rest the claims of their party in the parliamentary carcass on the brilliant foreign policy of the ministry; the necessity for the defence of the church of England from the danger by which it is menaced; the success of the Abyssinian war, and the maintenance of strict economy in the expenditures on the latter point, however, they are sharply censured by the Whigs, who point out the inconsistency between the precepts and practice of the party in power. The Fenian prisoners are to be released at Dartmouth. On the 19th a procession of Reformers was attacked at Blackburn by a mob of Tories, severely injuring several persons. The Chinese Embassy are making progress in preliminary negotiations with the British Government. It is reported that Burlingame finds Lord Stanley not unfriendly to the policy proposed by China, and that he is ready to treat on the question on the broad grounds of civilization, rather than from a purely English point of view, as is urged by the London Times; it is understood the Embassy will be received by the Queen on the 20th, after which the Embassy will make a visit to Paris. The Provisional Junta has issued a programme guaranteeing many reforms; among them are an administrative decentralisation, universal suffrage, religious liberty, freedom of the press, right to public assemblage, radical changes in the system of education, the right of trial by jury, and the equality of all men before the law; Judges of Courts will be appointed for life. The election for members of the Cortez is fixed for November 15th. General Prim writes to the Emperor Napoleon that the Provisional Junta

desires close relationship with France and prefers a ruler who will be acceptable to France and Europe. The Junta has seized the property of the Jesuites and has abolished the order. The Bishops have pronounced against the Junta. Forty-eight cities, being all the administrative cities, adhere to the Junta. The sitting of the Cortez has been fixed for December 16th, so that the representatives from Cuba and from Porto Rico may appear.

The United States news is one day later. In the Protestant Episcopal Convention, held at New York, a lengthy memorial was presented, on the 12th, protesting against deviations from the prescribed ritual of the Church, directed against the High Church practices and praying the passage of a canon establishing and embracing uniformity in Divine Worship in all the Churches. Judge Cunningham, who presented the memorial, also presented a canon in conformity with the views therein set forth, for bidding extraordinary vestments during worship, candlesticks, candelabra on communion table, bowing at the name of Jesus, the elevation of either of the elements during communion and other High Church practices. Considerable excitement was caused at Washington, on the 13th, by the publication in the *Express* of an account of a plot for the assassination of President Johnson, by fifty negroes and three whites. Although the announcement caused much excitement, the public generally were incredulous. Lord Stanley and Johnson are now engaged in the consideration of the Alabama claims, which are pretty certain to be arranged. The New York *Herald* says it has been decided to give the nomination to Chase and John Quincy Adams. The Republican majority is put down by themselves at about 10,000, and by the Democrats at 3000.

San Francisco news is to the 17th. The Ericsson cleared for Liverpool on that day, carrying 2250 tons of wheat, the largest cargo cleared this season. The State central committee has determined to have a grand Union targe-light procession on the 27th.

Legal Tenders 72¢ 72½. New York quotations; gold 137½. Wheat quiet but firm at \$2 60@2 70. Flour dull and prices lower at \$8 50@10 50. No new in the market. Sterling 109½@110.

Liverpool wheat quotations unchanged.

Flour extra 6@6 25; superfine 55¢ 52½.

Wheat fair, \$1 75, choice \$1 80.

Barley \$2@2 10.

Oats range for all kinds at \$1 75@2 10.

Arrived, bark Gold Hunter, from Port Madison and Port Townsend.

Gold continues a shade off the quotations, being 136½.

Legal Tenders are firmer; brokers buying at 71½ and selling 72 to-day.

Arrived, Oct. 16—Bark Cyano, Sand's, 18 days from Sitka; Bark Jenny Pitts, 19 days from Seabeck.

The West Indian news is not very important. A Havana letter says that the Captain General will not trust the Spanish men-of-war more than let them have one day's rations at a time to prevent their putting to sea, as they might otherwise do if they should conclude to recognize the new government at thome. Santa Anna has been ordered to leave the Island in consequence of his Mexican complications. He was given thirty days to leave, but he is so poor that his friends had to pay his passage.

The news from South America is far from cheering. Earthquakes continue in the Southern Coast of Peru. Six thousand houses were destroyed by the previous shocks in Arequipa which it would cost forty millions to rebuild. The sufferers were abundantly supplied with provisions. Yellow fever has appeared in Peru. There were four cases in one day at Callao. The Assembly of Panama organized a delegating executive power, acting President Carrasco proclaimed war against Chiriqui. Chiriqui has declared itself independent of Panama, and has organized a new Government.

Vera Cruz advises, state that Juarez has decreed the free importation of breadstuffs into Yucatan for three months on account of the starving condition of its inhabitants.

SALER GOODS.—Mr. Cunningham has just received, direct from the Salem Woolen Mills, Oregon, a choice selection of Tweeds and Flannels, suitable for Fall and Winter clothing. These goods are in excellent styles and are remarkable for durability.

BIRTH.

At Victoria, on the 9th inst, the wife of Mr F. J. Barnard, of a son.

New Advertisements.

ALL OVER

The world people of sense and judgment have learned to use

PLANTATION BITTERS.

Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Feverish Lips, Bad Breath, Salivary Complication, &c., can be cured by using *Plantation Bitters*.

This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young, middle-aged and old, are delighted with its effects.

The first trial always has a marked good effect.

No change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish, of the best and most nutritious food.

It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few minutes.

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

PERSONS ARE COMPELLED TO RECOMMEND IT.

CALIFORNIA BARK has been calculated for over two hundred years, and was a standard for the 19th century. It is a standard for the 20th century.

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New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date M. JANE TOY will not be responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tins, or for unavoidable detention caused by breakage of bridges, road slides, or any other contingency beyond her control, unless by special contract made in writing, in respect of such goods, on time of shipment.

M. JANE TOY,
on 91st March 25, 1868. Junction Hotel, apt 6m

TO CARIBOO.

FORWARDING DIRECT.

THE undersigned hereby notify all whom it may concern that they have now perfected arrangements by which they are prepared to undertake the prompt, safe, speedy and cheap forwarding of goods from Yale to Cariboo. They have a strong train of mule teams upon the route, and possess the means of undertaking the conveyance of any quantity of freight on the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. Those having freight to be done will save, in time, money and risk, by choosing this efficient and reliable medium.

J. C. BEEDY & Co.
Yale, December 9th, 1867 to

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Fire—Imperial Insurance Co., London.

Life—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates or Premium, apply to

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
Agent.
New Westminster, May 9th, 1868.

BARNARD'S STAGES,

CARRYING MAILS, EXPRESS, AND PASSENGERS.

WILL LEAVE

YALE

EVERY MONDAY,

AT 6 A. M.,

and connect with steamer

ENTERPRISE

AT

SODA CREEK FOR QUESNELLE,

REACHING

BARKERVILLE.

EVERY

SATURDAY EVENING.

Fast right contracted for at reasonable rates.

Passengers by this line must leave New Westminster by Saturday's steamer to make the connection.

F. J. BARNARD.

Office, Front Street, New Westminster.

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A CARD.

THE Hyack Fire-Company beg to return their sincere thanks to the Imperial and Royal Insurance Companies for their liberal donation of Twenty-five Dollars each to the funds of the Company, and also for their renewed expression

